

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2253.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances. 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July. 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [9]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIARD, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Hon. B. LAYTON.

Chief Manager,
Hongkong—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

Manager,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [8]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 58,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

" " " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 1 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M., every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M., every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M., every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.10 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M., every quarter of an hour.
4 to 8 P.M., every quarter of an hour.
9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [19]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 30th instants, both days inclusive.

T. H. TALBOT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [695]

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE.

THE ISSUE of 12,000 NEW SHARES of the value of TEN DOLLARS EACH at a premium of 100 per cent. will be payable Five Dollars on Application and Fifteen Dollars on Allotment.

And Notice is hereby given to the Public and to the Shareholders, that APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the said ISSUE will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in Hongkong, until the 12th day of June proximo inclusive.

Applications must be on printed Forms, which can be obtained at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1889. [662]

WANTED.

A N ENGLISH MISTRESS, for the whole or part of the day to TEACH EURASIAN GIRLS in the Victoria House and Orphanage.

Apply to

REV. J. B. OST,
West Point.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1889. [665]

JOHN W. KINGHORN,
CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

13, Praya Central.

ESTIMATES and Prices for all kinds of STEAMERS and MACHINERY—Supplied on application.

Machinery inspected and supervised.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [694]

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th instant, my OFFICE will be in DAGUILAR STREET next house to the Hongkong Club being more convenient for me than my present address.

ARTHUR B. RODYK,
Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [684]

THE LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at FOUR P.M.

TURNER & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1889. [676]

NOTICE TO MARINERS,

No. 229.

CHINA SEA.

NINGPO-DISTRICT.

LOKA ISLAND TEMPORARY LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the construction of a Lighthouse on Loka Island—situated about 3 miles east of the south point of Pooleo—will shortly be commenced:

On or about the 1st June next a temporary Sixth Order FIXED WHITE Light will be exhibited from the north point of Loka, and will show over an arc extending from about N. 15° W. round by west, south, and east to about N. 82° E., the remainder of the circle being obscured by the high land of the island.

The bearings are magnetic and taken from seaward.

The temporary Light will be elevated about 110 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 10 nautical miles.

A description of the intended permanent Light will be given in a later Notice.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

E. V. BRENAN,
Acting Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 27th May, 1889. [697]

MAPPIN AND WEBB.

SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,
Cutlers and Silversmiths, by special appointment to H. M. the Queen, &c., &c., &c.

BEG to announce that they have forwarded to Hongkong by their Representative

MR. W. S. MARSHALL.

A choice and varied selection of CUTLERY, SILVER & ELECTROPLATED WARE, DRESSING CASES, FANCY LEATHER GOODS, &c., &c.

Embracing all Novelties of every description of their well-known Manufacture for EXHIBITION AND SALE,

3, DUDDELL STREET,
(Ground Floor).

For a few days only, commencing WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1889.

Prices same as in London.

Dollars taken at three shillings.

Catalogues free on application.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [683]

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10-20 roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [352]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A N INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent. upon contributions for the year, 1888 has been declared.

Warrants may be had on application, at the Office of the Society, on or after 1st May.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [142]

Intimations.

FOR SALE, NEW SADDLERY.

POLO SADDLES.
POLO BITS.
SINGLE and DOUBLE BRIDLES.
MARTINGALES.
SIRCINGLES.
BOBBY ROLLERS.
WHIPS, SPURS; HARNESS, REINS, SADDLECLOTHES
AND STABLE REQUISITES of all kinds.

FRANCIS CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889. [188]

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now Showing our NEW STOCK of COATING, TROPICAL TWEEDS, SERGES, FLANNELS, DRILLS, TERAI, PITI, and STRAW HATS and GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889. [188]

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED, A NEW STOCK OF

Whisk Carpet Bannister Brushes.

Bass Brooms.

Hair Brooms.

French Whisk Carpet Brooms.

Victoria " " "

Sensible " " "

Turks Head Brushes.

Agents for Milner's Fire and Burglar Proof Sales and Boxes.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 25th May, 1889. [6]

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 80, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [37]

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Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 80, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [37]

PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 80, CAINE ROAD.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D,**
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND DETAIL DRUGGISTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR,
For Administration in
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.

THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive use in India, Burmah, and some parts of China for many years, and has proved beyond doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this fatal malady when developed.

An infallible stand-by, no House should be without it!

Cholera Belts, Hot Boxes, Hot Water Bottles, etc., etc.

Sold in 3 & 8 oz. Stopped bottles, at \$1.50 and \$3.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

[31]

WATSON'S SOAPS.

**WATSON'S
PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
FOR MEDICINAL and TOILET USE.**
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure Phenol or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally. They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat, and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements:

STRONG MEDICINAL.

In Single Tablet Boxes, White, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Rose Colour, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Transparent, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.
MEDICINAL.

Three Tablets in a Box.

Rose Colour, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

TOILET SOAP.

Three Tablets in a Box.

Rose Colour, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Transparent, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price, 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.

**WATSON'S
ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP.**

In Single Tablet Boxes.

BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLEAS AND ALL
"PRECIOUS" PARASITES.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

**WATSON'S
PURE TRANSPARENT
TOILET SOAPS.**

Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal
Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions, and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

**WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE SOAP.**

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into any Soap. Specially recommended to all who have a very delicate Skin easily affected by wind and weather.

**WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET
SOAP.**

A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the principal difference between them being more one of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the base of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. New kinds will be introduced from time to time as occasion requires.

PLEASE OBSERVE.—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps—
**ATKINSONS, CALVERT'S,
COLGATES, LUBIN'S,
PEARS' &c.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.**

Hongkong, May, 1889.

the sanitary condition of Hongkong, has been in existence for many months, and the sum total of its useful labors in any and every direction practically amounts to nil. But more than this—it has become a discredit to the Government and a laughingstock to the community. Its meetings from the commencement have been chiefly conspicuous for paltry squabbles and petty bickerings amongst the members, and this deplorable state of affairs has been steadily going from bad to worse. Surely the Governor will consider the proceedings at yesterday's jamboree as "the last straw," and an ample justification for saving the colony from being made the object of further ridicule throughout the world!

It would appear that the powers of the Sanitary Board are purely consultative, its executive functions being of the most nominal character. The members may suggest assumed reforms and improvements, but they have seemingly no authority to carry their plans into execution. There is apparently no limit to the amount of frivolous chatter and personal recriminations they are at liberty to indulge in, but when it becomes a question of doing anything likely to prove beneficial to the public, their action is circumscribed within the narrowest possible limits. The official incubus stops the way; nothing can be carried out without the sanction of the Governor. Where then, we would like to know, is the *raison d'être* of the Sanitary Board? If it is entirely under the official thumb, and possesses neither the right to counsel nor the power to execute, its continued existence is a miserable farce. What has taken place at almost every meeting? Some admirable propositions and suggestions have undoubtedly been made on many occasions by the members who represent the community, but their value has been rendered completely nugatory by certain official geniuses who have been pitchforked into positions where they have floundered like fish out of water. A purely municipal body like the Sanitary Board to be not merely influenced by but actually dominated over by a few Government officials, who, represent nobody but their own interests, is an anomaly we will not attempt to explain; but we have no hesitation in saying that the sooner the curtain is dropped over this scandalous puppet-show the better it will be for all concerned.

Our readers will have noticed that we have rarely attempted to treat the pernicious proceedings at the Sanitary Board meetings in anything like a serious fashion. To inflict on our friends columns of wearisome verbiage and nauseating twaddle has never been the policy of this journal, and as we have always been compelled to regard this official monstrosity as a fit subject for ridicule, our reports of its deliberations have been couched in a good-humoured vein of critical satire. We could not invest the wild buffooneries of a burlesque with the calm dignity of the legitimate drama. It was impossible to regard the official *automata* as anything but marionettes, or to seriously treat the well meant but thoroughly innocuous efforts of the unofficial members to instill some sensible ideas into the wooden heads of their colleagues. Our report of yesterday's profitless discussion, published in another part of this issue, is merely a continuation of our previous efforts in the same direction. But there was one incident that occurred yesterday which demands special notice—we refer to the extraordinary attitude assumed by Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, the notoriously self-opinionated youth who is at present acting as Registrar General. In making an inquiry as to what advantage was likely to be gained by postponing consideration of the important question of disposing of the refuse of the city, Mr. Jno. J. Francis, Q.C., expressed the opinion that any delay would be profitless as "the unofficial members would vote one way, while the official members would vote for the Government suggestion." Now, we venture to think that the accuracy of Mr. FRANCIS' opinion is beyond dispute, and that it will be unanimously endorsed by the community at large, always excepting the Acting Registrar General and the official phalanx. But that budding legislator regarded the learned Q.C.'s sensible and harmless remark as a red rag to butt at, and he butted accordingly. The rate-payers of Hongkong will be glad to learn that their paid servant the Acting Registrar General possesses a very valuable commodity in the shape of a conscience, which, if not altogether unprecedented, is a rare curiosity in the official circles of this city. Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, after telling the members of the Sanitary Board that he had a conscience, and that a proposition he had made was his own opinion, given after careful consideration and without reference to his official position, posed as a highly injured individual who had been grossly insulted by what he was pleased to call Mr.

FRANCIS' insinuations, and demanded an explanation, a demand to which that gentleman very quietly declined to accede, preferring to adhere to what he had said. And then the Colonial Surgeon was good enough to back up his official colleague by opining that Mr. FRANCIS' remark was very insulting, and he was followed by the new Surveyor General, who childishly babbled about the honour of the official members, winding up with the observation that the phrase objected to was a reflection on their honour. All this is, of course, very funny, but it is hardly creditable to the Government that it should be so indifferently represented on any public board as certainly appears to be the case here. What was the insult, the reflection on the honour of the official members, of which Mr. FRANCIS was so promptly convicted without trial by the Acting Registrar General, the Colonial Surgeon, and the Surveyor General? All the learned barrister said was that, whether the vote on a certain proposition was taken now or six months hence, the official members would vote for the Government suggestion, whatever it might be. And is not true? We venture to assert, and without the slightest fear of contradiction, that Messrs. MITCHELL-INNES and Brown, and Dr. Ayres, their consciences notwithstanding, will vote exactly as they are instructed by the Governor. It is not a question of conscience at all—it is a mere matter of duty. These gentlemen hold their places on the Sanitary Board by virtue of their official positions, and not for any special personal qualifications they possess. They were appointed directly by the Governor, and must vote exactly as His Excellency chooses to pull the wires. And it is curious to observe that the ultra-conscientious Acting Registrar General was very careful to avoid saying that he would not vote as directed by the Government; in fact, all he did say in his righteous wrath was that his opinion had been conscientiously arrived at without reference to his position. Well, we can assure this worthy officer that nobody outside official circles—where brains are at a heavy discount—cares ten cents for his opinion on this or on any other matter of public interest, and we would strongly recommend to his careful consideration an old-fashioned aphorism which says something about a discreet silence being golden. If the whole of the members of the Sanitary Board were to be elected by popular vote—as ought to be the case—not one of the three officials above named, on their bare merits, would be within hundreds of votes of the lowest on the list of successful candidates. They are mere nominees and paid servants of the Government, and it is the views and policy of the Governor they must support, even when such are in opposition to the interests of the community. But then so far as the Sanitary Board is concerned, it is admitted on all hands to have proved a pronounced failure, that should be shelved without further delay.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 28th.
King Humbert's reception at Berlin has produced a strong reaction in Russia in favor of France.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

JUNE 3rd.
The latest betting on the Epsom Derby is—13 to 8 on Donovan, 11 to 1 against Pioneer, and 14 to 1 against Miguel and Laureate.

DISASTROUS RAIN-STORMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Torrential rains have passed over Johnston in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The rains burst the reservoir and several populous towns have vanished altogether. Ten thousand persons perished.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE General Managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Moray*, from Calcutta, left Singapore to-day for this port.

THE STRAITS TIMES of May 29th says:—Mr. W. B. Smith's injuries are not considered to be more than serious, and it is hoped he will begin to mend shortly. It is too early to be able to make any definite statement.

MR. GLADSTONE, in a letter to an Edinburgh gentleman, says he does not doubt that, as soon as the opportunity is given, the country will relieve the Liberals from the injurious position in which they are placed through the Dissenters supporting the Tories on every important British question, and that Parliament will no longer be prevented from doing right to Scotland in the matter of local government by a supposed paramount necessity of doing wrong to Ireland.

ANOTHER new joint stock concern, the Shamen Hotel and Land Company, Limited, with an authorised capital of \$100,000 in five thousand shares of \$20 each, was registered in this colony to-day. The main object of the Company is to build and conduct a first class hotel on Shamen, and thus supply a want that has long been felt by visitors to the capital of Southern China. We consider that this undertaking has every prospect of success. Full particulars will shortly be announced.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenearn*, from London, left Singapore yesterday evening for this port.

If the author of the doggerel headed "Buttermilk and Squeezem" will, in accordance with our standing rule, forward his name and address, we will consider the propriety of publishing his production.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Murray Barracks to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March	"Edinburgh Town"	Wilson.
Oundale	"The Spanish Beauties"	Relie.
Value	"Tea Rose"	Waldenfels.
Valkyrie	"Vana Beucha"	Eggle.
Lammer	"Vicky"	Eggle.
Galop	"Lotte Reiter"	Fau.

WHAT a change was there, my masters! The *China Mail*, which for years was the thick-and-thin admirer of and general ready to that magnificent genius, Mr. John Macneile Price, now says that "it is the firm conviction of nearly every resident that the abnormal pollution of the Puk-fu-lam reservoir was the result of gross carelessness and mismanagement on the part of the late Surveyor General!" By the way, did "Brownie" not sign the farewell laundry address to Mr. Price—as a return for past favors?

THE fire-bell rang at dinner-time last night, an alarm having been raised that Victoria Buildings, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, had got on fire. It proved to be only a flare-up caused by a leak in the gas-meter there, and was at once extinguished. However, the urgent necessity for quickly making Queen's Road traversable by the fire engines, and repairing the water-supply. Both, we are at length able to say, are being done—in the Tytan water-supply is now again available.

THE Earl of Dunraven's new cutter *Valkyrie*, specially built to race for the *America's* cup, was successfully launched from the yard of Messrs. Fay and Co., Southampton, on May 1st. The *Valkyrie*, like the *Thistle*, *Tarana*, and other well-known vessels, is of composite build, all her frames being of steel. She is fitted with a place for a centre board, but it is not probable that one will be used. Her registered dimensions are as follows:—Length, 85ft.; beam, 15ft. 9in.; depth, 11ft. 6in. The length on the load water-line is just under 70ft. so as to come within the second, or 70ft. class of American yachts.

IN his general remarks on the *Kowloon Trade Report* for 1888, Mr. F. A. Morgan, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at that station, observes:—"Attention has been directed during the year to the position of steam-launches in this neighbourhood by the acture of two of them at Canton, on the charge of resisting to places not open to them by Treaty; and I cannot but hope that good may result from the question being thus ventilated. Quite a small fleet of these little craft are now acting as important auxiliaries to the junk traffic past these stations by towing Native vessels for a certain distance into and out of Chinese waters; and I am of opinion that extended privileges might without danger be granted to these vessels, provided always that they be brought under due control, and Revenue interests be protected by proper regulations. Launch-owners, the junk trade and the Imperial Revenue would all benefit alike were such extended privileges obtainable."

WE observe from home papers that Señor Rafael Coromé, a well-known Spanish novelist and journalist, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for libelling the Duke of Edinburgh. When his Royal Highness was at Badajoz with the British Squadron, Señor Coromé wrote a letter to a Republican paper, of Valencia containing some alleged scandalous statements about the private life of the Duke. The Public Prosecutor at once ordered that proceedings should be taken against the writer of the letter, with the result stated above. We don't happen to be acquainted with the Spanish Law of Libel, but think it must be an exceedingly elastic article to convict any person of libelling the talented fiddler who lately acted an ornamental figure-head to the British Fleet in the Mediterranean. The Duke of Edinburgh is worthy of his race—and he is, never has been, and never can be a modern Bayard. It would be interesting to know what Señor Coromé wrote about this royal (?) nonentity to attract the special attention of the Spanish Public Prosecutor and entail a penalty of four months' imprisonment.

OUR morning contemporary's Macao correspondent under date of the 4th inst. dwells on a double topic which has occupied our attention this month, viz.: the probability of the Portuguese Government facilitating direct tea shipments from Macao to Lisbon by removing the onerous duties which are levied on the article as imported *s/t* London, and the imperative necessity of improving the harbour of Macao. Both subjects are of the most vital importance to the welfare of the Holy City; they have been made the subject of long and exhaustive debates both in the Portuguese press and in the Lisbon *Cortes*; yet after a momentary period of discussion they have been allowed to lie dormant, with now and then a sudden and ephemeral spurt of controversial activity. The proverbial procrastination of the Portuguese Government is evidently at the bottom of the whole thing, and following that spirit of backwardness, the colonies and all the Portuguese foreign possessions feebly drag along their useless existence. Macao, as a tea district and a productive colony, has a prosperous future in store for it, provided only that its presiding geniuses—the myrmidons of the Colonial Office at Lisbon—will take the colony's affairs to heart and work out its many problems. The harbour question would have been settled years ago had the colony been under the aegis of a more enlightened nation. Portugal is apparently neither capable nor willing to tackle the Macao harbour difficulty. In the present state of things, to talk of establishing direct steam communication with Lisbon, to ship tea direct to the Tagus, and other gigantic shipping undertakings, is simply indulging in a delusive dream. Without a suitable harbour, the shipping trade of Macao is a chimera and an utter impossibility.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE read the circumstantial letter sent in by Captain Henderson, which set forth that the defendant arrived here on the 28th April, and joined his ship the same day. Next day a second class pay officer named William Piddler was reported sick. The defendant was then in charge, Surgeon Osborne having been hastily ordered to leave by the mail next day, to join the *Linnet*, at Singapore. During the week he reported Piddler as doing well, and said that no particular attention was required. At the weekend Captain Henderson visited Piddler and was certain that the case was serious that he again asked the defendant, who assured him that the man was in no danger. On the morning of the 29th the prisoner recommended that Piddler be sent to Hospital. The ship was going into the dock, and no boats could be got just then, but later on a cutter was obtained, and Captain Henderson gave orders that all necessary arrangements should be made for sending the man ashore in it. He afterwards found that Piddler had been sent ashore in Dr. Patterson's skiff, and that although he was dying he was told to walk down the side. He was then taken to the Naval Dockyard, and from there, in a chair, to the Hospital, which he reached in a state of collapse. He was there found to be suffering from enteric fever, and died five or six hours later. Captain Henderson found that it was well appreciated by the deceased's mess-mates that he was very seriously ill, and that he was not placed on sick diet.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty" to both charges.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON was then sworn and stated:—The prisoner belongs to H.M.S. *Conquest* between the 29th April and 1st May. I produce the rough Sick Day-book. The entries up to the 29th and 1st May are in the handwriting of Surgeon Osborne, and from that day were made by the defendant, except on the 30th April

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in their columns.]

THE "ZAFIRO."

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." SIR.—In your issue of June 1st you refer to the steamship *Zafiro* and certain heavy damage she is alleged to have sustained eleven months ago.

Now, in the Company's report dated the 7th March, 1889, only three months old, it is expressly declared that "both the Company's Steamers are now in first class order."

The statement in your paragraph indicates extensive damage—"the leeward side was buckled in for several yards, breaking everything away inside the forward part and then bending back again." If this extraordinary statement is true, it will be a striking example of the value to be placed on the reports of the Managers of Hongkong public companies.

The repairs will amount possibly to several thousand of dollars and occupy much time, which, when added to the ship's expenses and the loss of her earnings, must amount to a large sum of money. Some explanation of this discrepancy is called for from the General Managers and is due to shareholders, or they will be left to put their own interpretation upon it; and only one conclusion can be arrived at.

If it is true that this steamer has been in this unseaworthy state for so long, it is a strange commentary on the proceedings initiated against the *Pasif* sometime since.

What have the local Surveyors to say for themselves?

Your's truly,

SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889.

FIFTY DOLLARS ON THE BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." SIR.—You have lately expressed in your valuable paper that you would only be too happy to grant space in the steamer trading on the Coast of China. A great deal of your valuable space has already been taken up with letters on this matter. As a result of these letters, an approach has been made to the managing owners of the different companies sailing out of Shanghai, but only one company, so far, has replied to the very temperate and earnest appeal, which was submitted to them by their officers and engineers for an increase of pay.

To the various arguments in support of their request no answer has been vouchsafed, but only a simple refusal to entertain the application. It is unfortunate that such a decision was arrived at so abruptly, without permitting further discussion to have taken place on the subject. No doubt those most interested, as well as the general public, would have been glad to have had the owners' views as regards the requested increase of salary, and would like to have heard on what ground and by what arguments they justified their refusal.

Any one who has travelled on the coast of China must have observed the great responsibility thrown upon the officer in charge of the steamer. There are numerous dangers to be guarded against. Fogs are serious dangers on this coast. Typhoons are frequent in their season and the risk of collision cannot be lightly estimated. The numerous fishing crafts which are constantly crossing and recrossing a vessel's track require the utmost alertness and good judgment on the part of the officer in charge to prevent serious loss of life, and to avoid heavy claims against steamers and owners for damage to property.

Steam tonnage has also increased enormously within the last decade, a fact which entails greater vigilance from those entrusted with the safe navigation of the valuable lives of those on board.

Now, Mr. Editor, to put an incompetent man in charge of the navigating or engineering departments in these days of high speed and high pressure is simply courtly destruction, and it is absurd to think that the best men will either join or remain longer than they are compelled to by the circumstances of the moment, for the mere pittance which they receive for their valuable services.

It would redound much to the credit of any company which by an increase of remuneration would offer to a highly deserving class of men some inducement to blight their best energies in their owners' interest, and thus in many ways possibly save them much expense.

In these days of big dividends this should be well within their power and would little hurt the shareholders.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

SNATCH BLOCK.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1889.

[Our views on the subject again brought up by our correspondent are well known. We consider that the deck officers and junior engineers on our coasting steamers are decidedly underpaid and have a legitimate grievance; but their remedy is in their own hands. Labour can only successfully cope with Capital by combination—unity is strength—and if the officers and engineers will only prove true to themselves they are in a position to command terms that are fair and reasonable. More than that, we understand, they do not seek.—Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

MR. FRANCIS AND THE OFFICIAL "CONSCIENCE."

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph." SIR.—The remarks of Mr. Francis at the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday were certainly deserving of grave censure. Mr. Francis should have retracted them at once; when a man is so radically wrong as this he should have no hesitation in taking it all back.

He should have said, "I am in the wrong, gentlemen, and I have much pleasure in withdrawing my offensive expressions; I know you will vote according to your consciences. This has been apparent to the people of the colony many years, and they have seen it done more than a thousand times; and when the time comes to vote, the consciences of the official members will be found on the side of the Government."

This is what he should have said, and then nobody would have been offended and Mr. Francis would not have got himself disliked.

Yours truly,

CONSCIENCE.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 7th.

Six thousand troops, who were sent to Ireland to keep order, are returning to England. Archbishop Walsh, writing to the *Times*, states that no less than fifty Irish estates are experiencing trouble with the tenants. He recommends recourse being had to arbitration to settle the dispute. Messrs. O'Brien and Harrington, M.P.'s, have been released from prison.

It is reported that the Russian Ministers have advised the Czar to have himself or send King of Poland in order to ensure the active aid of the Poles in the event of war. The Czar intends to act upon this advice.

Sir Charles Dilke has made a brilliant speech at the Forest of Dean (Gloucester) election. He advised that England should follow the example of the colonies in many Parliamentary matters, especially with regard to passing a franchise upon the voter's account, instead of demanding a property qualification. He highly praises the colonies on their religious education, and said that he believed the concession of Responsible Government to New South Wales had converted the colony from a state of dangerous disaffection into one of the most loyal countries of the Empire.

May 8th

An anonymous art patron has offered to build a National Portrait Gallery if the Government will provide the site. The offer has been accepted.

The *Times* states that the proprietors of the American copper mines have agreed to restrict the output in accordance with the proposal of the new combination which is replacing the French Syndicate.

The official estimates of the attendance at the Paris Exhibition on the opening day was a quarter of a million.

The trial of the Socialists in Belgium is causing much excitement. The defendants state that they were specially employed by the Government to provoke a strike and raise dissatisfaction between labor and capital for political purposes.

Mr. Kasson, the American delegate, at the Samoa Conference, demands on behalf of the States the neutrality of the islands, and that provision be made for a native administration. He also demands that Germany shall concede Port Pango as an American coaling station.

Mr. Parnell, in the course of further cross-examination, admitted the making of private advances to the Land League, but said he was unable to produce documents showing the transactions. The Court immediately ordered the production of the cheques, and emphatically stated that Mr. Parnell was bound to produce them.

Dr. Cronin, a friend of Major Le Caron, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is believed that he is murdered and is a victim to Irish vengeance. An empty case was found marked with blood and hair. The latter was identified as Cronin's.

May 21st.

The passenger steamer *German Emperor*, from Bilbao, has sunk in the English Channel after a collision with the steamer *Beresford* outward bound to Bombay. Twenty of those on board the *German Emperor* were drowned. The *Beresford* is proceeding to Gravesend for repairs.

BERLIN, May 21st.

Three thousand miners of this city have struck work. They demand a nine hours' working day and increased wages.

His Majesty King Humbert, accompanied by the Prince Royal Victor Emmanuel, and Signor Crispi, arrived here this morning. The meeting between the Emperor William and King Humbert was of a most cordial nature. The streets along which the royal cortège passed were splendidly decorated and lined with troops throughout.

Strikes in Westphalia and Silesia are virtually over. A general strike has taken place among the miners working in collieries at Zwickau in Saxony.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The steamer *Beresford* has reached Gravesend with most of those who were on board the steamer *German Emperor*. Only six lives were lost in the collision, and not twenty as was at first reported.

THE AMOY SEAMEN'S CLUB DISPUTE.

THE MISSIONARY SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage sends us the following communication, dated Amoy, May 25th:

In my former letter (published in your paper of May 25th) concerning a meeting held in the Amoy Club Room on the 25th April, I said there are a few facts, (connected also with the meeting on the 9th inst.), which should be emphasized.

It is *animus* (friendly or otherwise) towards the Missionaries, and its assumption of unwarranted inquisitorial and governmental authority, which should be guarded against the impression which the Minutes make, that the Missionaries, who were present at that second meeting, were present as constituents of the meeting.

Whether all the other gentlemen, whose names are mentioned as being present, were there as constituents of the meeting I know not. Some may have merely looked in out of curiosity, for it is at least conceivable that some of those who took no part in the proceedings may hold views of honor different from those held by the active members of the meeting; and some of those who took part, when they became better acquainted with the facts, may feel sorry that they have been led into a false position.

At any rate the Hon. Secretary knew very well that the *Amoy Gazette* was not there as constituents of the meeting, or as Trustees of the Seamen's Club, or in any capacity that should have exposed them to the ungentlemanly treatment they received.

They were there by special and repeated invitation of the Hon. Secretary. They had declined to be present, *specially because they could not acknowledge the authority of the Committee, or of the meeting*.

(Mr. W.'s letter contains also this language)

"I thank you for your kind offer to show me the Secretary's books, but my seeing them alone and privately would serve no real interest." Who told him he could only see them "privately and alone?" He had already been informed that they were open to inspection of all.

If Mr. W. had at the beginning examined the books even *privately and alone*, with the simple desire to get at the truth, it might have saved the community from all the unpleasantness which he has succeeded in stirring up. Would not this have been of some "real interest?"

Mr. W.'s letter closes with a request that the Trustees attend a general meeting to be held the next week.

Mr. W., May 8th, in behalf of his Committee confesses "From information obtained from other sources [he might have obtained from the Trustees] if he had so wished] the committee are now aware that the Trustees are within their rights in temporarily closing the Club, and depositing the funds for future use."

According to old fashioned notions of honor, when Mr. W. (and his committee) had found that the Trustees in what they had done, and what they proposed to do, were altogether *within their rights*, he should have hastened to make full apology to the Trustees for the injury he had done them, and should have hastened also to lead those whom he represented to do the same.

Instead of this, in the same letter containing the above confession Mr. W. writes: "I am directed by the Committee to express surprise and regret at the seemingly hostile attitude adopted by you and your committee *v/s* *a* *the* *community*." Simply to defend one's rights from invasion until they are acknowledged is "hostile attitude!" Yes, if an enemy should attack us, and we were to defend ourselves, I suppose we would consider that we *adopted a hostile attitude*. A man of honor might judge otherwise.

Whether Mr. W. did or did not attempt to disabuse the minds of the community which he represents of their wrong impressions, fully appears by the charge he made again and again in the meeting of the 9th inst.; and allowed (without any effort at correction) to permeate its whole spirit, *vis*: that the *Trustees refuse to give any information concerning the Seamen's Club to the public*. When Mr. W. found that so many Missionaries had been induced by his earnest and repeated invitations, and specially by receiving in good faith his assurance of the possibility that some proposals would be made to reopen the Club on "the conditions of the

meeting on the 9th inst., and on many other occasions that the Trustees refuse to the public all information concerning the Seamen's Club. Mr. Wright's previous invitations having been respectfully declined, in order still to induce the Missionaries to attend said meeting, he writes (May 9th) to the Secretary of the Trustees, "I am directed by the Committee to specially invite yourself & Co. Trustees to attend the meeting at the Amoy Club at 6.30 p.m." The committee feel sure that they are only doing the sentiment of the community in doing that you may soon be able to open the Seamen's Club under the conditions of the Trust, failing other "modus operandi," i.e. on strict temperance basis, unless some "other modus operandi" could be found. To understand the full force of the above invitation with its friendly assurance, and therefore the reason why some of the Missionaries were led to change their purpose, and be present at the said meeting, it will be necessary to review some more of the previous correspondence which had passed between Mr. Wright in behalf of his Committee, and Mr. Pitcher in behalf of the Committee of Trustees. For it will then be clear that "other modus operandi" had failed, and Mr. Wright (and his Committee) seem to have acknowledged this.

Just a few words in reference to the meeting held in the Amoy Club rooms on the 9th inst.

If the gentlemen had confined themselves to the business of organizing a "New Seamen's Club" I do not suppose any one would have found fault. But the Chairman must commence the proceedings of this meeting also with a gratuitous and unworthy fling at "the management of the old Club," saying "that it was notorious that spirits were sold at the institution." I will only say that this is not a correct statement, and the Chairman knew very well that the "instance" he gave as proof, was not the least evidence of the truth of his statement, but rather to the contrary; and that if spirits were ever sold in the institution, so soon as the fact became known, before it could become notorious, the Missionaries would have stopped the sale of it. It is a fact however that we were often annoyed by drunken seamen bringing bottles of liquor, bought elsewhere, into the building. The Chairman will remember (if his memory be as retentive on our side as against us) that one of the Trustees once applied to him for assistance to close a shop, where seamen frequently obtained liquor, not far from the Club. But he could not see his way clear to help us. The sneer of "so called Trustees," so frequently repeated in both the second and third meetings, originated with the Chairman. He probably was not aware that the Trustees have in their possession official acknowledgement, from his life.

In answer to his charge thus shifted Mr. P. in behalf of the Trustees wrote (same date): "The resolution to which you refer has been faithfully observed so long as the Club was in running order." To prove this he quotes from the minutes of each yearly meeting from 1880, until the Club was closed for want of funds, April 15th 1887. He closes his letter with these words

"should you wish to verify them [these quotations] or desire to learn more concerning the Seamen's Club, I should take great pleasure in showing you the Secretary's Book." Let this last sentence also be remembered in connection with the statement so often repeated that the Trustees refuse the public all information, &c.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1889.

Many instances of this sort were reported in connection with the T'ing-ping rebellion, and more recently the family of the chieftain Yabu Beg, who led the Mohammedan rebellion in Turkestan, furnished another. These atrocities are not, however, limited to cases of overt rebellion. In the year 1873, "a Chinese was accused and convicted of having broken open the grave of a relative of the imperial family, in order to rob the coffin of certain gold, silver and jade ornaments, which had been buried in it." The entire family of the criminal, consisting of four generations, from a man more than ninety years of age to a female infant only a few months old was exterminated. Thus eleven persons suffered death for the offence of one. And there was no evidence to show that any of them were parties to, or were even aware of his crime."

The Chinese theory and practice of responsibility has been often cited as one of the causes of the perpetuity of Chinese institutions. While we are impressed with flagrant violations of justice, which it involves, it is impossible to be blind to its excellencies. In western lands where every one is supposed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty, it is exceedingly difficult to fix responsibility upon any particular person. A bridge breaks down with a heavy train of cars loaded with passengers, and an investigation fails to find any one in fault. A lofty building falls, and crushes a number of people, and while the architect is criticised, he shows that he did the best he could with the means at his disposal, and no one ever hears of his being punished. If an ironclad capsize, or a military campaign is ruined because the proper preparations were not made, or not made in time, eloquent speeches set forth the defects of the system which renders such events possible, but no one is punished. The Chinese are far behind us in their conceptions of public justice, but might we not wisely learn again from them the ancient lesson that every one should be held rigidly responsible for his own acts, in order to the security of the body politic?

The relation of the Chinese theory of responsibility to foreigners in China is a topic with which we are all familiar. The "boy" into whose hands everything is committed, and who must produce every spoon, fork or cuse; the ate; and who takes general charge of your affairs, suffering no one but himself to cheat you; the compradore who wields vast powers but who is individually responsible for every piece of property and for every one of hundreds of coolies; these types of character we still have with us, and shall always have, as long as we have anything to do with the Chinese. Innkeepers in China are not noted for fragrant virtues of any kind, especially for consideration toward foreign travellers. Yet we have known of a Chinese innkeeper who ran half a mile after a foreigner, bringing an empty sardine-tin which he supposed to be a forgotten valuable. He knew that he was responsible, unlike American hotel-keepers who could notify their guests that "the proprietor is not responsible for boots left in the hall to be blacked."

Responsibility for the character, behaviour and debts of those whom they recommend or introduce is a social obligation of recognised force, and one which it behoves foreigners dealing with Chinese to emphasise. If the Chinese perceive that a foreigner is ignorant of the responsibilities of his employees, disregards it, it will not take them long to act upon this discovery in extremely disagreeable ways.

One of the many admirable qualities of the Chinese is their innate respect for law. Whether this element in their character is the effect of their institutions, or the cause of them, we do not know. But what we do know is, that the Chinese are by nature and by education a law-abiding people. Reference has been already made to this trait in speaking of the national virtue of patience, but it deserves special notice in connection with Chinese theories of mutual responsibility. In China every man, woman and child is directly responsible to some one else, and of this important fact no one for a moment loses sight. Though one should go far and fly high he cannot escape, and this he well knows. Even if he should himself escape his family cannot escape. The certainty of this does not indeed make a bad man good, but it frequently prevents him from becoming ten-fold worse.

Contrast the Chinese inherent respect for law with the spirit often manifested where republican institutions flourish most, and manifested it must be said by those antecedents would least lead us to expect in—college laws, municipal ordinances, state and national enactments, are quietly defied, as if the assertion of personal liberty were one of the greatest needs, instead of one of the principal dangers of the time. It is rightly regarded as one of the most serious indictment against the Chinese transaction of public business of all kinds, that everyone not only connives at acts of dishonesty which it is his duty to prevent and to expose, but that such is the constitution of public and private society that everyone must connive at such acts. But is it less disgraceful that in Christian countries men of education and refinement, as well as the uncultivated, quietly ignore, or deliberately disregard the laws of the land, as if by common consent, and as if it were now a well ascertained fact, that a law is more honoured in the breach than in the observance? How shall we explain or defend the existence upon our statute books of multitudinous laws which are neither repealed nor enforced, laws which by their anomalous non-existent existence, tend to bring all legislation into a common contempt? By what means shall we explain the alarming increase of crime in many western lands, during the last thirty years? How shall we explain that conspicuous indifference to the sacredness of human life, which is unquestionably a characteristic of some western lands? It is vain to dogmatise in regard to matters which from the nature of the case are beyond the reach of statistics. Still we must confess to a decided conviction that human life is safer in a Chinese city than in an American city—safer in Peking, than in New York. We believe it to be safer for a foreigner to traverse the interior of China, than for a Chinese to traverse the interior of the United States. It must be remembered that the Chinese as a whole are quite as ignorant as any body of immigrants in the United States, and not less prejudiced. They are, as we constantly see, ideal material for mobs. The wonder is, not that such outbreaks take place, but that they have not occurred more frequently and have not been more fatal to the lives of foreigners. It is a Chinese tenet that Heaven is influenced by the acts and by the spirit of human beings. Upon this principle depends the efficacy of the self-mutilation on behalf of parents, to which reference was made in speaking of filial piety. That this is a correct theory we are not prepared to maintain, yet certain facts deserve mention which might seem to support it. The geographical situation and extent of the eighteen provinces of China bear a marked resemblance to that part of the United States of America east of the Rocky Mountains. The erratic eccentricities of the climate of the United States, are, as little Major Fleming remarked of the multitudinous, "more than human nature can bear." It was Hawthorne who observed of New England, that has "no climate, but only seasons." Contrast the weather in Boston, New York or Chicago, with that of places in the same latitude in China. It is not that China is not, as the geographies used to affirm of the United States, "subject to extremes of heat and cold,"

for in the latitude of Peking thermometer ranges through about one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, which ought to afford sufficient variety of temperature to any mortal. But in China these alternations of heat and cold do not follow one another with that reckless and incalculable lawlessness witnessed in the great republic, but with an even and unruffled sequence suited to an ancient and patriarchal system. The Imperial almanac is the authorised exponent of the three-fold harmony subsisting in China between heaven, earth and man. Whether the Imperial almanac is equally trustworthy in all parts of the Emperor's broad domain, we do not know, but in those regions with which we happen to be familiar, the almanac is itself a signal-service.

At the point marked for the establishment of spring, spring appears. In several different years we have remarked that the day on which the "establishment of autumn" fell was distinguished by a marked change in the weather after which the blistering heats of summer returned no more. Instead of allowing the frost to make irregular and devastating irruptions in every month of the year—as is too often the case in lands where "democracy" rules—the Chinese calendar fixes one of its four-and-twenty "terms" as "frost-fall." A few years ago, this "term" fell on the 23rd of October. Up to that day no lightest frost had fallen. On the morning of that day the ground was covered with white frost, and continued to be so covered every morning thereafter. We have noted these correspondences for some years, and have seldom observed a variation of more than the usual three days of grace, with the exception of the year 1888 in the northern part of Honan, where frost fell eleven days in advance of schedule time. But further inquiry showed that this was a pure irregularity, undoubtedly due to the depraving influence of the great breach in the Yellow River.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June, at ONE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-ports to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco, \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months, \$350.00

To Liverpool, \$35.00

To London, \$30.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freighting apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MERCHANTS and others having Business at the Kowloon Godowns are requested to INSTRUCT their GODOWNMEN to apply to the EUROPEAN STAFF at the Kowloon Office (which is open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.) for any information they may require and not to rely upon the Statements of Native employees.

In Order to ensure prompt attention, it is particularly requested that ALL COMMUNICATIONS, whether for Kowloon or West Point, may be addressed to THE SECRETARY, and not individual employés, and left at the Hongkong Office, No. 12 Praya Central.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

WANTED TO BUY,
TOURIST CAMERA, FULL PLATE,
16 by 21 or 18 by 24 c.m., with Lens
Stand and 4 or 5 Dark Slides. Must be in good
condition. Address "R.", care of Office of this
Paper, stating Price and Particulars.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889.

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & CO., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,
ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS
AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S
STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF
COALS
SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board

London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1888.

NOTICE.

MACAO ROTISSERIE,
No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES AND SPIRITS,
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER,
TIFFIN AND DINNER to order.

MISS C. PALMER,
Proprietrix.

Macao, 8th April, 1889.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

\$8 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH \$8

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS
for each Watch.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with
Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
(Sole Agents in Japan and China
for the Sale of the above Watches)

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

A. G. GORDON & CO.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-
MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:

BOWMINSTER, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1889.

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NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS on CURRENT RATES on Goods,
etc. Policies granted in all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1889.

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NOTICE.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 3d September, 1888.

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STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Guthrie	Port Darwin	June 8th	Russell & Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	June 8th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Lombardy	Bombay	June 9th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Coromandel	London	June 9th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Glencarn	London	June 12th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Elektra	Trieste	June 13th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Teharan	Bombay	June 17th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Batavia	Vancouver	June 30th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

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